READ THOROUGHLY BEFORE
SHOOTING YOUR RIFLE
SAVE FOR REFERENCE

J M

SHERIDAN

HAND BOOK

SILVER STREAK AND BLUE STREAK MODELS

SHERIDAN PRODUCTS INC.
3205 SHERIDAN ROAD
RACINE, WISCONSIN 53403

Sheridan Handbook

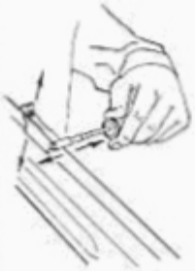
INTRODUCTION

It is assumed that with this small Handbook in your possession you are now one of the ever growing Sheridan family, and as such we welcome you. We feel sure your enthusiasm for Sheridan products will be mutually beneficial, and look forward to a long and cordial relationship. If the Company can at any time be helpful to you the opportunity will also be sincerely welcome.

In "building a better mouse-trap" we have endeavored to produce a more versatile and usable link—one combining high performance with low-cost shooting—between the boy's type air rifle, and the comparatively high powered cartridge-type fire arms. Each has their respective field which they are efficiently filling to the benefit of the shooting fraternity. We feel that the Sheridan Pneumatic carries on in the same tradition, meeting a want of many shooters, and of many classes of shooters, from experienced riflemen, to the average sportsman who would like to have a practical small-bore rifle in the family.

Please use this rifle with respect for: self, others and the public and with all caution and common sense. "Never, under any circumstance, tamper with or alter, the factory adjustments on trigger, sear, safety, or any other part that may affect the safe operation of this rifle."

"Sighting In"



Because of the differences in holding, stance, eyes, etc., it is not possible to sight in rifles at the factory so that they will shoot "dead center" for all owners. Minor changes in windage or elevation are usally necessary. How to raise or lower the standard open rear sight, or to move it sideways, is self-evident from a glance at the sight. In changing windage the blade pulls over to the side on which the forward round headed screw is being tightened. First, of course, loosen the opposite screw. To adjust elevation on the Williams 5D SH Sight, just loosen the locking screw (the one with the ring around it), raise the staff to the desired height, and retighten. To change windage, loosen the two top windage screws and move slide as desired and retighten.

Remember in "sighting in" you move your rear sight in the same direction you would move the bullet hole in the target to place it in the bull's-eye. For instance if you shoot a trial shot or two and they are low, you move the rear sight up. If they are high and to the left, you move the sight down and to the right. It is advisable to make adjustments one at a time however—that is, get your elevation perfect before you start correcting for windage.

In adjusting sights shoot over a rest. A chair and a step ladder, with an old pillow on the most convenient step, is about as handy as any, if you are shooting in the basement.

Accuracy Suggestions

When adjusting your sights use uniform pressures. If you are shooting indoors at say 25 feet, about three pumps are all you'll want, but don't

use three pumps one time, and then four for the next shot. Best accuracy will be obtained using the same number of strokes each shot, for a given distance. Also be consistent in pumping, don't pump hard and fast one time, and slow the next; pressures will vary and groups on the target consequently enlarge.

Safety

Handling a rifle safely is no more complicated than you make it. If you never cross a busy street carelessly and get in front of a car, it will rarely chase you up on the walk. Likewise, if you never leave yourself "wide open" for trouble with a gun, you are not very likely to get into it. To cover the possible carelessness of others, always check any gun handed you by someone else. See to it that they don't unconsciously let the muzzle wander in your direction, or vice versa. Pointing a gun isn't always a matter of putting it up to your shoulder and deliberately aiming it at something. A gun under your arm can carelessly swing and cover your shooting partner's leg or foot, your dog, or almost anything.

It all boils down to the **constant** application of care and common sense, coupled to the realization of, and respect for, the dangers of any arm, large or small. There are safety rules by the dozens but they never cover the unexpected. There are also "Don'ts" by the score in connection with the handling of rifles, but until it becomes second nature through much shooting and familiarity with the game, the average person will rarely remember them all. We suggest concentrating on the few following ones, and that never-failing **"Using your head"** that will take care of the unexpected

1. Never point your rifle, under any circumstances, charged with air, or uncharged, loaded or unloaded with safety on or off, at or near anything you do not intend to shoot. Too many accidents

have happened with guns that were supposed to be empty or the safety on.

2. Never shoot at anything without a safe background; a miss could let your bullet carry on past and hurt someone or damage something at a considerable distance.

3. Never lean your rifle against a car or fence etc., that could be moved by someone getting into the car, or over the fence, and cause the rifle to fall.

4. Don't put your rifle away loaded, even if not charged. Someone else will surely, sometime, pump it and pull the trigger.

5. Never loan your rifle, or allow others to handle or shoot it, without properly instructing them in the fundamentals of Cocking, use of Safety, Charging, not Over-Pumping, Loading, etc. For your mutual protection stress keeping muzzle pointed away from trouble at all times, and any other common sense rules of safety that the individual situation might dictate.

Operation

Regardless of the experienced engineering and careful construction incorporated in the finest arm, its ultimate performance and safeness falls upon the owner and shooter. Learn to use it like it was made to be used. Don't be careless and chance causing a serious accident.

Recommended maximum charge is eight piston strokes (pumps). Ease of operation and top efficiency is obtainable well under this maximum load.

In the handling of this particular rifle, ease of operation and most satisfactory results can probably be best obtained by the following:

1. Cocking

Open bolt and draw back slightly until it stops against the mainspring. Hook first finger

over bolt handle, or middle finger under whichever is the easier for you, *and pull back hard and fast against the spring until sear engages with a click and bolt stays back.*

2. Charging

To insure exhaust valve always being tightly closed, cock rifle before charging. This is not necessary on later models but it does no harm to mainspring to cock and leave cocked indefinitely.

Now hold the rifle almost against chest with muzzle pointing nearly straight up. Place right hand over barrel and piston tube about two or three inches back from the forward end of the butt-stock, or in other words, conveniently behind the rear sight (late models have hand grips) with the left hand grasping fore-end or pumping arm as far down as possible. Raise lever to full length of stroke, and push

down smartly, using heel of hand. Do not try to pump by pulling up with left hand. Get elbows up high and wide apart, so that your hands are opposed and can push toward each other. Always pump with full, even strokes to insure consistent velocity. It is also a good idea to hesitate for a second at the top of each stroke to insure that the small air intake hole is wide open and you are charging with a full load of air.

3. Loading

Open bolt and place bullet, nose forward, in breech end of barrel. Push into chamber by closing and locking bolt. The taper on the forward end of the bolt and the O'ring (Part C401) seal the barrel breech. **Close bolt lightly. Do not jam down. This will soon cause looseness.** Looseness causing blow-back can be readily taken up however, by moving the locking plate on the left, forward against the locking lug, and retightening the screws. See page 17. Incidentally an easy way to load with a Scope on your rifle is to tip the gun slightly to the left and holding the pellet at the base of the Receiver just below the Loading Gate, slide it up the side of the Receiver until it drops into the gate.

4. Safety

As an indicator if rifle is cocked or not, the Safety will not operate unless action is cocked and ready for firing.

Operation of the Safety is obvious. To put on "SAFE", push down on the right thumb button marked "S". To release safety for firing, push down on the left button marked "F". Always put firmly on "SAFE" before loading and pumping.

5. Breaking In

Any closely fitted mechanism, from a new engine to a pneumatic rifle, is likely to be somewhat stiff in its action until used. Moving parts such as the bolt, piston assembly, trigger release, opening and closing of valves, etc., all tend to "wear in" to permanent smooth relationship. It is sound engineering to have tight fits that wear in, rather than loose fits that wear out.

Unusually hard pumping however, particularly when the rifle is brand new, merely means the piston assembly is somewhat dry and should have a drop or two of oil. (See Lubrication below)

The rubber bumper in the pump arm can be shimmed out slightly if it ever compresses to the point the fore arm slaps. Do not mistake the noise however, due to the temporary hardening of the rubber from extremely cold temperatures, for a slap caused by compression.

Care of Rifle

Except for normal lubrication and the usual rust protection of steel parts, the Sheridan Pneumatic requires little care. Within reasonable bounds of practicality no expense has been spared in search for the best materials and latest methods, for the job they have to perform. For instance, the barrel and pump tube are both made of a rust proof, hard, non-ferrous alloy. The piston assembly is an advanced Sheridan design. Action parts are heat-treated, etc. It is precision built, engineered to stand up.

I. Lubrication

Any neutral light body oil with a good "cold test" is satisfactory for use throughout your Sheridan. Don't take a chance on inferior grades that might "gum", or contain impurities and acids that could cause corrosion or be harmful to metals and expensive synthetics. And be sure to use a grade which will **flow at zero,** as there is nothing more irritating than to be out hunting on a cold

winter day, and have a gun "freeze up". Powder and metal-fouling solvents should not be used—nor should **any oil containing solvents.** The average household utility oil sold in all hardware stores and service stations for sewing machines, lawn mowers, hinges, etc., is perfectly satisfactory.

Moving parts in any mechanism should have an occasional drop of oil to keep them working smoothly, and to reduce friction and wear.

1. In your Sheridan, the Cross Head or front bearing on the piston rod, carries much of the load and should slide freely. The cross-head material is oil-impregnated at the factory, and self-lubricating for a period of time. If your rifle starts to pump harder than normal, a drop or two on the top of the bearing itself, and through the long slot into the bottom of the pump tube, under the cross-head, should be sufficient. **There is no point in over oiling anything—but particularly here where the excess will merely blow on through, and cause temporary loss of velocity and accuracy.**

2. In the long slot in the Pump Lever is a spring that flexes twice for each piston stroke, and should also have occasional attention. The important point here is where the end of the Toggle Link contacts the Spring.

3. **An occasional drop of fine oil in the small Air-Intake Hole, just in back of the long slot in the pump tube, will keep both piston head and the moving parts in the compression chamber operating freely and prevent corrosion.**

4. The Toggle Link Bearing carries most of the load when charging your rifle. **Keep this vital point free of grit and well lubricated.** An occasional drop or two on the other hinge points about completes lubrication.

II. Storage

If your rifle is not going to be used for some time put a stroke of air in the chamber to seal it against dirt, moisture or excessive dryness. Mixed with oil-vapor, which is always present, dirt forms an oily sludge that can cause air seepage, until shot out, by preventing the valves from seating perfectly. Excessive moisture means corrosion somewhere sooner or later—and excessive dryness encourages gumming of oils.

III. Valves

Don't let slight air seepage worry you. It is as normal in a pneumatic rifle as in any other pneumatic tool, or in tires. It does not affect practical shooting, and it is better pneumatic engineering to have a firm, tough valve-seat that will withstand the high pressures which may be built up in a Sheridan. A too soft valve-seat readily seals low pressures that will slowly seep with harder seats—but they are unable to hold high compression. It takes high velocity to overcome the friction of a tight air seal between an accurate barrel and a properly designed bullet, and force that bullet out of the muzzle fast enough for gyroscopic stability in flight. **This is why no shooting should be attempted with only one pump.**

IV. Dismantling

Without the special tools and fixtures, and proper knowledge of adjustments, fits and tolerances, it's a losing bet to "tinker" with a high compression Pneumatic.

Except for such matters as oiling, or an emergency cleaning out of the pump tube, we strongly advise against it. As a suggestion to inexperienced hands not to take their rifle apart "just to see what makes it tick", our Engineering Department has used a new style heavy, split, spring pin in the muzzle cap. In cases of necessity, such as sand getting into the pump tube, these spring pins can be removed and replaced—but not too easily.

1. To Remove Piston Assembly

(a) Drive out the hollow Spring Pins from either side, with a drift pin of proper size (approximately 3/16").

(b) Tap off Muzzle Cap

(c) Bring Piston Assembly forward in tube to where Cross Head Pin can be pushed out through the Pivot Pin hole—(the lower of the two holes at the end of the pump tube).

(d) Push out Cross Head Pin and withdraw Assembly.

2. To Clean Piston Tube

Use a ball of cloth over the end of a shotgun cleaning rod, or any such convenient method. Finish with a lightly oiled patch, using oil of course, containing no solvents.

3. To Replace Piston Assembly

(a) Place Piston Head in front end of the Pump Tube carefully to avoid damaging lips. Work it down into the tube to where the Cross Head Pin can be put in place through the pivot pin hole.

(b) Push Piston down into tube, flex lever to help line up holes, and replace Muzzle Cap.

(c) Now comes the hard part. About as easy a way as any to compress one end of the spring pin so you can start it into the muzzle cap, is to first drive it into a 3/16" washer. Use as thick a washer as you can find, so that it won't cock to the side, and bind the pin after starting into the cap. A 3/16" hole through a 3/8" thick piece of steel is a better guide if you are equipped to make it.

(d) Drive the pin into the guide so about 1/8" sticks on through. Line up holes in tube and cap and with slot in pin forward drive Muzzle Cap Pin (pins are interchangeable) through the guide and into the upper hole. When it is flush with the guide, use the drift, and drive it on through guide.

(e) Do the same with the Pump Lever Pivot Pin. As stated, the pins are interchangeable and drive in or out from either side.

(f) A drop of oil here and there as recommended above about completes this "major operation". And don't dismantle your pneumatic unless you have to. If you use it as intended and don't abuse it, your Sheridan should give trouble-free service indefinitely.

Miscellaneous

If action has been out of the stock, in any arm, it is advisable to re-check your sight setting. Changes in screw tensions, etc., can cause changes in point of impact, and you may want to make minor corrections.

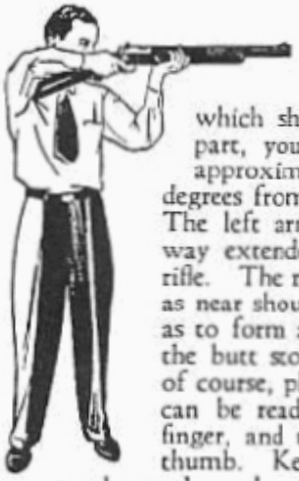
After lubrication, velocity and accuracy are temporarily affected until excess oil, if any, is shot out. It is well therefore not to overdo it, and to delay re-checking sights until any such excess is out and rifle shooting normally. If you have been over generous with oil in the pump tube, clean barrel with several patches after gun stops shooting an oily blast.

The ABC's of Rifle Shooting

Rifle shooting is a clean, manly, American sport, with the best traditions of our country behind it. It teaches self reliance, care and co-ordination of brain and body, and the slight of build can often outshoot the neighborhood Hercules.

Countless volumes have been written on rifle shooting, and in a short pamphlet it would be futile to attempt much more than to outline a few fundamentals such as Correct Off Hand Position, Sighting, Holding, Breathing and Trigger Squeeze.

1. Position



Stand erect with weight equally distributed on both feet which should be comfortably apart, your body at an angle of approximately forty-five to sixty degrees from the desired line of fire. The left arm should be about half way extended and well underneath rifle. The right arm should be kept as near shoulder high as possible, so as to form a proper cup or base for the butt stock. The right hand is, of course, placed so that the trigger can be readily reached by the first finger, and the safety release by the thumb. Keep your face well down on the stock, and comfortably forward.

2. Sighting

Open sights, such as on this model Sheridan, are about as easy as any to use, and faster on small game than any other. The correct sight picture is of course to have the blade of the front sight in the notch of the rear, and the top of the blade flush with the top of the rear. In target shooting it is common practice to "sight-in" at the bottom of the bull's-eye, or six o'clock, so that one sees the black sights against the white of the target, although the point of impact is, of course, in the center of the "bull". For hunting, sights should be set for point of impact at the average distance you expect to shoot.

3. Holding

Don't attempt to hold your rifle absolutely still and motionless, as if it were in a vise; it can't be done. It will move up and down and sway slightly from one side of the bull's-eye, or gopher's head, across it and to the other side. Relax and let it move, trying however to hold the movement to a minimum.

4. Breathing

As your hold steadies down and you start squeezing the trigger, momentarily shut off your breathing; not with lungs full of air, nor all the air expelled, but with just a comfortable amount in them, say two-thirds or so full.

5. Trigger Control

Holding, Breathing and Trigger Control are all pretty much tied in together. As you are holding as carefully as possible just under the black of your target, with your sights moving slowly around the point of aim, your breath shut off, and all ready to fire, start tightening up gently on the trigger.

The rifle will waver off to the left perhaps, or swing up above the black; when it does, stop squeezing until it starts to swing back toward "six o'clock". Then start the slow, slight pressure again, with only your trigger finger, not the whole hand. Remember it's almost impossible to squeeze a trigger too gently. To experienced riflemen the most delicate touch of a beginner would probably be a bad trigger jerk. A proper squeeze can only be learned through practice, and more practice, but it is all-important in accurate shooting. As you start squeezing again when the sights come back under the black, your rifle will no doubt, again waver a little out of alignment. **Hold the trigger pressure you have gained,** do not relax it, but again stop increasing the pressure until the muzzle swings back to where you want it. Squeeze a little more when the sights move in toward line and you begin to see the correct "sight picture". On one of these easy, light squeezes the sear will let go and the gun fire.

If you have been applying pressure only as your rifle has been moving in on the target, and holding the gain as it swings off, and then increasing the tension again as it moves back toward point of aim, you should have a fairly close shot. Following this method your rifle cannot fire as it swings away from the bull's-eye, because as it does you have stopped the increase in pressure on the trigger it can only fire when this gentle pressure is again put on, and of course you do not put it on until you begin to see your sights in correct alignment.

Dry Snapping

This is the common method among serious target shooters of practicing holding, trigger-squeeze, etc., with an empty rifle—but don't do it with a pneumatic. An occassional snap won't hurt

a thing—but we don't recommend steady pounding.

The mechanism for handling highly compressed air is vastly different than that of a cartridge type arm. Basically it requires higher spring pressures and harder hammer blows, and is therefore subject to greater strain. The over-load factors built into Sheridan Pneumatics are comparable to the quality of the arm, but in line with sound reasoning it is undesirable to over-tax the action beyond that which is needed.

Controlled Power

Controlled Power makes a really fine Pneumatic a very practical rifle to own. Its uses are manifold, and the pleasure and enjoyment derived from shooting any arm is, to a great extent, proportionate to the amount of shooting one can do with it.

For target practice in the average length basement, using the Sheridan indoor target, three strokes of the piston are sufficient for "possible" (a 100 score) accuracy.

Outdoors at say around twenty five yards, unless it is windy, about five strokes should be ample for general use. Velocity and point of impact can be regulated for target work, hunting, "plinking" etc., by the number of pumps, and also how they are handled, fast or slowly.

At longer distances the rear sight should be raised, if necessary, and rifle charged in proportion to the distance and the velocity you want. Remember however a pneumatic is primarily a short range arm. Its fast light bullet is not designed for

wind-bucking over comparatively long distance. Remember also that wind and changed light conditions, different eyes, and differences in stance and holding from person to person, all affect point of impact, as they do in any arm.

In target shooting and "plinking" around the house, or yard, do not overlook the enjoyment to be had from Controlled Power by your ability to keep down, as well as "build up" velocity. As in a powerful car, it's nice to have the reserve there, but you can often derive more pleasure loafing along at slow speed. **Don't however over-do this thing, and use only one stroke of the piston. The snug precision fit of the bullet in the bore is too tight to insure clearing the barrel with minimum velocity.** "If through improper use of the rifle or the use of improper ammunition, a pellet should not be expelled and remain in the bore, open bolt and tap out from muzzle end with a cleaning rod."
Never, under any circumstances, leave a bullet in the barrel as a very serious accident could result.

Warning

The following is a list of reasons that could cause a pellet to remain in the barrel after loading and pulling the trigger.

1. No pumping, or insufficient pumping.
2. Not closing bolt before pulling trigger.
3. Using deformed pellets.
4. Wrong size pellet. Use only Sheridan pellets.
5. Foreign matter obstructing the bore.
6. Dented barrel.

Suggestions

Do not use ammunition that has been shot once and reclaimed.

Use only the proper caliber bullet. Sheridan Pneumatics are chambered for Sheridan 5mm ammunition only.

Do not shoot steel darts etc. as they will ruin the accuracy of your rifle.

Do not try to convert your rifle into a shot gun and use small shot in it. The shot will run down through the air port, into the compression chamber and damage the valves.

Be sure Bolt is always closed before firing. When in upright position the Locking Lug could be hit by the heavy Striker and possibly sheared off.

Do not let the Toggle Link Pivot Bearing get dry or gritty. An occasional drop of oil will prevent excessive wear.

If accuracy falls off, run a lightly oiled firm but free fitting patch through the barrel to insure a clean bore. (Be sure to use a cleaning rod of proper size that will not damage lands in the muzzle end.) **If this doesn't correct the situation, check for excess blowback between barrel and bolt. To snug up bolt, loosen Cam Plate Screws, put Bolt Handle in about three quarters raised position, then push Cam Plate forward and tighten screws. Bolt Handle should never be loose and sloppy.**

If several heavy charges are used in succession it is then a good idea to cock and shoot the rifle, unloaded and without pumping. This will completely empty the compression chamber of any unused air possibly left in from the previous heavy loads. Should a gun actually become air-locked, the high compression can usually be released by keeping on cocking and shooting in the same manner (without loading or pumping) until the entire charge in the chamber is exhausted. The

valve seats may or may not be damaged thereafter depending on the extremeness of the locking pressure.

Important

The valves in a quality type high compression pneumatic rifle are the heart of the arm. Sheridan valves are precision made to last indefinitely if not abused as mentioned above. Extreme pressures from excessive compression are harmful. Solvents and cleaning fluids are also likely to be. In our experience however the greatest danger by far to valves is in letting your rifle get into inexperienced hands—young or old. There is something about a "pump" gun that fascinates certain people and they will pump it until they can no longer force in a stroke. Simple adjustments could be made so that this wouldn't matter but only at the expense of efficiency and performance in the normal and common sense operating range of say four to six strokes.

It is always sensible to use no more power than you need for the job. We recommend always keeping charges well under the maximum of eight pumps. With any fine piece of mechanism like a good rifle, or a target pistol, there is such a thing as abuse, and maximum charges, etc., are definitely abuse, even if the arm will stand them. Do not over-charge your Sheridan and take a chance on pressure-cut or heat-scorched valve seats, air locks, etc. (an air lock is a condition existing when you cannot completely exhaust the charge in the compression chamber with one shot. This naturally cuts down velocity and power and leaves a charge of air in the chamber.)

The muzzle velocity of your Sheridan, with just a few strokes of the unusually efficient piston, is over and beyond anything necessary or practical for the use to which a pneumatic is adapted. When you need more hitting power get out your .22 Long Rifle or .30-06.

CONSERVATION

All true Sportsmen, men and boys, are Conservationists. Consider for just a moment, and picture if you can, a country without our song and game birds. They are all too few as it is (with the well known exceptions of the English Sparrow, and the Starling), and it is the same with all other protected wild life.

Be constructive, help to *build up*, and not *tear down*, our American heritage. Our Conservation programs were carefully laid out for *you*, and your enjoyment of the fuller life.

Good scores and good hunting.

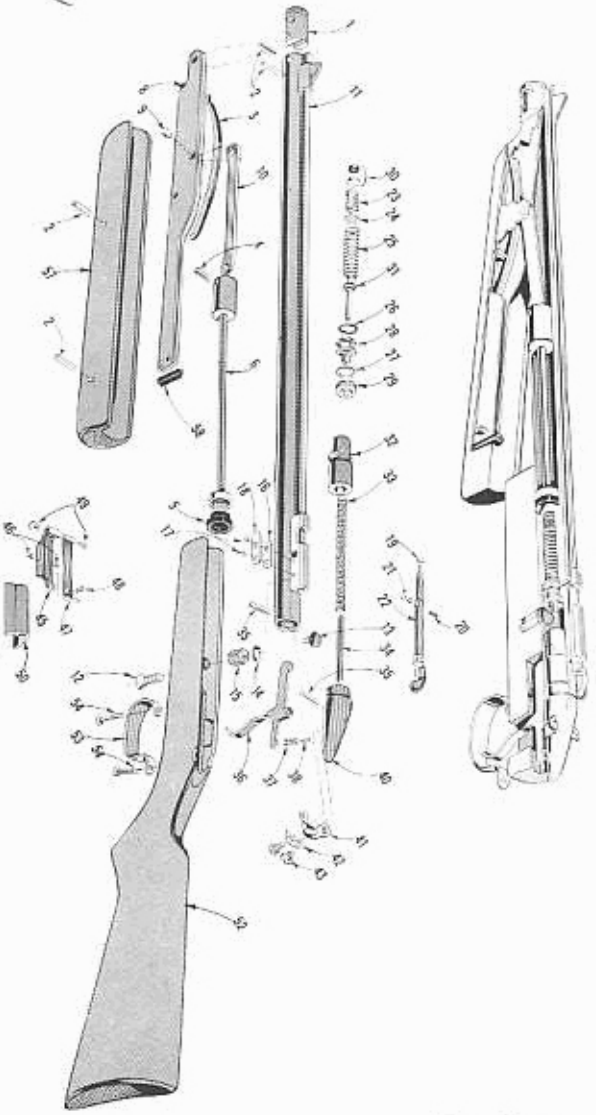
Sincerely yours,

Sheridan Products Inc.

SHERIDAN PNEUMATIC RIFLES PARTS LIST
For "Silver Streak" and "Blue Streak" Rifles On

Ref. No.	Part No.	Part Name	List Price
1	C 101	Muzzle Cap	$ 1.25
2	C 102	Spring Pin	.15
3	C 207	P.L. Spring	1.15
4	C 210	Cross Head Pin	.15
5	C 218	Piston Head	.95
6	CX 201	Piston Rod Assembly	2.75
	CX 201-A	Piston Rod Assembly with Piston Head (C 218)	3.70
	CX 202	Pump Unit Assembly (Consists of following)	3.25
8		C 206 Pump Lever	1.85
9		C 208 Toggle Link Pin	.15
10		C 209 Toggle Link	1.15
11	CX 203-2	Tube Assembly	15.95
12	C 302	Receiver Screw	.15
13	C 304	Action Fastener Screw	.35
14	C 305	Action Fastener Washer	.15
15	C 306	Action Fastener Nut	.45
16	C 307	Cam Face	.45
17	C 308	Cam Face Screw	pr. .15
18	C 309	Cam Face Cover	.15
	CX 401	Bolt Kit (consists of)	2.50
19		C 401 Breech Seal	.15
20		C 403 Bolt Spring	.15
21		C 404 Bolt Locking Lug	.30
22		C 400 Bolt Handle	1.90
23	C 503-1	Intake Chamber Spring	.30
24	C 503-2	Chamber Spring Spacer	.15
25	C 503-3	Exhaust Chamber Spring	.75
26	C 506	V.G. Gasket (Synthetic)	.15
27	C 506-1	V.G. Gasket (Lead)	.15
28	C 507	Valve Guide	2.15
29	C 508	V.G. Ret. Nut	.75
30	CX 502	Intake Valve Assembly	.80
31	CX 503-3	Exhaust Valve Assembly	1.75
32	C 601	Striker	1.40
33	C 602	Mainspring	.45
34	C 603	Guide Pin	.15
35	C 605	Pin	.15
36	C 614	Trigger	1.45
37	C 616	Trigger Spring	.15
38	C 617	Trigger Stop	.15
	CX 600	Mainspring Ret. Assembly (Consists of following)	3.55
40		C 604 Retaining Cap	2.75
41		C 611 Safety Slide	.50
42		C 612 Safety Washer	.15
43		C 613 Safety Screw	.15
	CX 702	Rear Sight Assembly (Consists of following)	2.30
45		C 702 Rear Sight Base	.60
46		C 703 R.S. Base Screw	.15
47		C 704 R.S. Elevation Arm	1.25
48		C 706 R.S. Elevation Screw	.15
49		C 708 R.S. Windage Screw	.15
50	C 804	Hand Guard	.50
	CX 800	Butt Stock Assembly (Consists of following)	9.35
52		C 800 Butt Stock	8.40
53		C 807 Trigger Guard	.80
54		C 808 Trigger Guard Rivet	pr. .15
	CX 801	Fore-end Assembly (Consists of following)	7.90
57		C 801 Fore-end	3.20
58		C 802 Fore-end Stop	.15
2		C 102 Spring Pin	.15
3		C 207 P.L. Spring	1.15
		CX 202 Pump Unit Assembly	3.25
		One set of (4) Assembly/Disassembly Tools	7.50

When ordering parts, specify Model, Part number and Name of parts
All prices subject to change without notice.



IT'S NEW!

SHERIDAN'S PELLETRAP

Sheridan's New Pelletrap is a compact, inexpensive, versatile target holder and backstop for air rifle practice. Wall hanger and flat base permit use most anywhere, indoors or out. Dimensions: 10" high, 6½" wide 4" deep. Weight 6 lbs.

$15.50

SHERIDAN "333" TARGETRAP

Ideal for use with NRA air rifle targets AR-1 and AR-2, and air pistol target B-32. The 6" x 7" opening willal so accommodate many other targets. Also usable for casual .22 Long Rifle practice. FEATURES include: wall hanger and flat base for place- ment anywhere; sturdy construction with durable, metallic-gray baked enamel finish. Dimensions: 13½" high, 7¼" wide, 5" deep, weight 10½lbs. $22.50

Targetrap "333"

Targetrap "222"
$39.25

Sheridan's "222" Targetrap is the answer to the demand for an inexpensive, portable target holder for larger target sizes. Recommended for cartridges with maximum energies of 125 ft. lbs. such as standard .22 Long Rifle. Holds up to 10½" x 12" standard 10-bull targets. Has flat base, and strap wall-hanger for placing anywhere. Durable metallic-gray, baked enamel finish. Specifications: 18" high, 12½" wide, 11" deep (at base). Shipping weight 34 lbs.

Sheridan Indoor Targets

Packed in lots of 100 Targets. **$1.00 per 100**

Sheridan 5mm Ammunition

Sheridan 5mm (.20 cal.) solid nosed, super penetrating, bullet-shaped ammunition, matched to the rifled barrel. In new plastic box of 500 rounds. **$2.75**

SPECIAL SIGHTS AVAILABLE

Sheridan-Williams 5DSH receiver Sight . . $7.25

Factory Mounting Charge
$2.50

This installation should really be done at the factory, to insure proper alignment, no chips in the action, etc.

Sheridan 2-Piece Intermount for any standard scope sight mounting for ⅜" dovetail
$6.75

Intermount with Weaver 4x Scope $17.70

Intermount with Bushnell 4 x Custom Scope $17.70

(Not Shown)

Printed in U. S. A.

Service & Repairs

In the interest of time, cost, and convenience of your dealer or jobber it is best to send your rifle in yourself direct to the factory for any necessary servicing or repair. It is suggested that it be packed as carefully as possible and insured for full value as Parcel Post is often subject to mechanical handling. A note as to the trouble or damage involved and cause of same if known, is often helpful to our Service Department. You will always find Sheridan Factory Service fair and fast.

Note: Pneumatic rifles and pistols do not come under the provisions of the "Gun Control Act of 1968" and can be mailed.

WARRANTY

All Sheridan pneumatic rifles and accessories are guaranteed against defective material and workmanship when they leave our factory. Sheridan makes no further guarantee either expressed or implied. Any Sheridan product must be returned to the factory to validate this guarantee, and it is void if the gun has been disassembled, abused or mis-used. No one has been authorized to make guaranteed repairs or adjustments for us. We cannot be responsible for the cost of any repairs or alterations made outside the factory, nor can we be responsible for the effect of any such repair or alteration.

Statement of Liability

This gun is delivered by us with the express understanding that we assume no liability for its resale or safehandling. It can be considered as a dangerous weapon if mishandled, abused, or factory adjustments tampered with. Sheridan assumes no responsibility for physical injury or property damage resulting from accidental or intentional discharge. We will honor no claims resulting from careless handling, unauthorized adjustments, improper ammunition, neglect, or resulting from any part or parts being altered or tampered with.

SHERIDAN

MODEL C PARTS LIST

for SILVER STREAK & BLUE STREAK PNEUMATIC RIFLES

SHERIDAN PNEUMATIC RIFLES PARTS LIST.

For "Silver Streak" and "Blue Streak" Rifles Only.

Ref. No.	Part No.	Part Name	List Price
1	C 101	Muzzle Cap	$2.95
2	C 102	Spring Pin (2)	.35
3	C 207	P.L. Spring	2.10
4	C 210	Cross Head Pin	.35
5	C 218	Piston Head	2.10
6	CX 201	Piston Rod Assembly	4.90
	CX 201-1	Piston Rod Assembly with Piston Head (C 218)	7.00
	CX 202	Pump Unit Assembly (Consists of following)	9.40
8		C 206 Pump Lever	4.50
3		C 207 P.L. Spring	2.10
9		C 208 Toggle Link Pin	.70
10		C 209 Toggle Link	2.10
11	CX 203-2	Tube Assembly (Blue)	30.75
11	CX 203-2	Tube Assembly (Silver)	34.95
12	C 302	Receiver Screw	.70
13	C 304	Action Fastener Screw	.85
14	C 305	Action Fastener Washer	.35
15	C 306	Action Fastener Nut	1.05
16	C 307	Cam Face RH or LH	1.05
17	C 308	Cam Face Screw (2)	.35
18	C 309	Cam Face Cover	.70
	CX 401-1	Bolt Assembly (consists of)	5.80
19		C 401 Breech Seal	.35
20		C 403 Bolt Spring	.35
36	*C 614	Trigger	$3.35
37	C 616	Trigger Spring	.35
38	C 617	Trigger Stop	.35
	CX 600	Mainspring Ret. Assembly (Consists of following)	8.40
40		C 604 Retaining Cap	6.30
41		C 611 Safety Slide	1.05
42		C 612 Safety Washer	.35
43		C 613 Safety Screw (2)	.35
	CX 702	Rear Sight Assembly (Consists of following)	5.95
44		C 701 Base Grip (2)	.35
45		C 702 Rear Sight Base	1.75
47		C 704 R.S. Elevation Arm	2.45
48		C 706 R.S. Elevation Screw	.35
49		C 708 R.S. Windage Screw (2)	.35
50	C 804	Hand Guard	1.40
	CX 800	Butt Stock Assembly (Consists of following)	19.60
52		C 800 Butt Stock	16.80
53		C 807 Trigger Guard	2.10
54		C 808 T.G. Rivet (2)	.35
	CX 801	Fore-end Assembly (Consists of following)	16.40
57		C 801 Fore-end	5.95
58		C 802 Fore-end Stop	.35
2		C 102 Spring Pin (2)	.35